

GRANTS MILITARY INTERFERENCE.
THE USE OF TROOPS AT ELECTIONS—ANSWER OF PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE ASKING INVESTIGATION INTO THE VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION UNDER HIS ADMINISTRATION.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1877.
In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on December 18, 1876, requesting the President to transmit to that body copies of all orders or directions emanating from him or from either of the executive departments to any military commander, or to any officer acting in the service of the army, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida since the 1st of August last, together with all reports from any of said military or civil officers, the President to-day sent to the House of Representatives the following message:—
After stating that the House resolution reached him on the 9th of December, the President says:—
It was immediately or soon thereafter referred to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, and the latter retained copies of "orders or directions" of the government, covered by the above inquiry together with all information upon which such orders or directions were given. The information, it will be observed, is voluminous, and with the limited clerical force in the Department of Justice has consumed the time up to the present. Many of the communications are of a purely military character, and have been made public in connection with messages heretofore sent to Congress. This class of information includes the important documents received from the Governor of South Carolina, and sent to Congress with the report of the Secretary of War, in the Newburg massacre; also the documents accompanying my response to the resolution of the House of Representatives in regard to soldiers stationed at Petersburg.

BY HOYT & CO.
THE government of the United States is a government of the people, and in keeping the people's rights, it is the duty of the President, at which members of Congress are elected, no such call from the State or proclamation from the President is prescribed by statute or required by precedent.

THE REPUBLICAN CONSPIRATORS.
THE DANGERS WHICH THE COUNTRY HAS HAPPILY ESCAPED—PROJECTS AND PURPOSES OF REPUBLICAN EXTREMISTS IN WASHINGTON—HAYES TO BE COUNTED IN, EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF A WAR—A GIANTIC CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE NATION'S PEACE.
Correspondence of the New York Herald.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF IT.
A Stranger's Sketch of Some Recent Scenes in Columbia.
Correspondence of the London Times.

ROMANCE OF THE AVENUE.
He Wasn't Drunk, It Was Only His Boots.
From Don Platt's Washington Capital.

A PHILOSOPHICAL BRIDGEMAN.
His Advanced Elopes With a Rival, Whereupon He Marries Another.
From the St. Louis Times.

There have also come to me and to the Department of Justice, from time to time, other earnest written communications from persons holding public trusts, and others residing in the South, some of which have been made public in connection with the preceding communication. These communications I have reason to regard as made by respectable and responsible men, many of whom deprecate the publication of their names as involving danger to them personally.

It has been necessary to employ troops occasionally to overcome resistance to the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and to preserve the peace of the country. In the case of South Carolina, the troops were employed to enforce the laws of the United States, and to preserve the peace of the country. In the case of South Carolina, the troops were employed to enforce the laws of the United States, and to preserve the peace of the country.

Nothing is now more absolutely certain than that the peace of the country depends on the two houses coming to some agreement before the 14th of February. In the manner in which the electoral vote should be counted, the Republican leaders have determined that the Vice President should count the vote, and should count only such certificates as they would have counted if they had been present.

JUDGE JERRY BLACK ON GRANT.
Testimony of a Man who Knew Much of the First President of the United States.
Judge Black and a party of Constitutionals were engaged in discussion in the gorgeous dining room of the Riggs House last night. I was surprised at the apprehensions these men indulged in.

At a dinner of the National Club at Ottawa the Governor-General of the Dominion got off some very modest remarks, from which the following extract is taken:—
As for the United States, although they may be too proud to own it, there is no citizen of the neighboring Republic who does not envy the splendid and harmonious workings of our well-balanced and happily-adjusted institutions.

One night last week a member of Congress, called an exceptional one, in respect of the proprieties of his station and from a social point of view, called on a well-known young lady of this city. The pavements were slippery and his feet were unsteady. While waiting in the parlor and vainly waiting to be introduced to the register, a lucky thought struck him, and as there was no one in the room and no prospect of his lady acquaintance for twenty minutes, he removed his boots and stretched his brown-soled, ennobled feet in front of the register.

It appears that Mr. Russell Cather, of this city, had been also saying his address to this same young lady for some time past, and on the day preceding the day of the wedding, called to see the lady and proposed an elopement affair. Miss Alice Haywood, Thirteenth Street, bent his way on learning the faithlessness of his affianced, and arranged that the preparation for the elegant wedding should not be for naught, and that she should not be disappointed in her betrothed.

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THE WISDOM TO BE FOUND IN THE REFORMATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS.
Governor Hendricks urges the reformation of the election laws of Indiana, which are as pervasive to fraud as a sieve is to water. He suggests that all political parties be represented on the board of election laws, and that the places be made numerous and the precincts small; that a reasonable residence be required to qualify a voter, and that some steps be taken to prevent the use of the ballot box for the purpose of the contest for power, says Governor Hendricks, "money shall become stronger than the people, we will have the worst government possible." He recommends as tending to further the purity of elections, the removal of the polls to a place changed to the Tuesday after the second Monday in November. Such a step will deprive the October elections of all significance.